

Revision of Pay Scales of Officers of Bombay Port Trust

*828. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the pay scales of officers of the Bombay Port Trust have not been revised;

(b) whether these officers have also not been given the benefit of pay scales of the Fourth Pay Commission;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the pay scales of the officers of the Bombay Port Trust are likely to be revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) The pay scales of the Officers of Bombay Port Trust and all other Major Ports were last revised for a period of five years w.e.f. 01.08.1982.

(b) and (c) Bombay Port Trust is an autonomous body. Its pay structure is different from that of the Central Government. It is therefore, not covered by the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission.

(d) The recommendation of the Committee set up for the Pay Revision of Class I and II Officers of Major Port Trusts Dock Labour Boards are under examination.

Expansion Plan for NIFT

*829. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the export of textiles after the establishment of the National Institute of Fashion

Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have any plan for expansion of this institute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b): National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) was established in the year 1986 as a centre for human resource development for garment industry. The exports of textile items (including garments) increased from Rs.2579 crores in 1986-87 to Rs.8362 crores in 1990-91. Garment exports increased from Rs.1504 crores to Rs.4640 crores during the same period.

(c) and (d): At present, the Institute is engaged in conducting Diploma Programmes in Fashion Design, Apparel Merchandising and Marketing and Garment Manufacturing Technology. The institute also conducts continuing education programmes like seminars/workshops etc. in different centres. The Institute would like to improve the infrastructural facilities and stabilise the activities already undertaken before embarking upon any major expansion programme, NIFT, plans to, besides increasing the intake into the courses already launched, expand into areas like Accessory designs, Knitwear design and Leather Garment design.

Production and consumption of Rubber

* 830. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of rubber in the country during 1988, 1989 and 1990;

(b) the quantity of rubber imported during the above period, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to increase rubber

production particularly in the non-traditional States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The year-wise production and consumption of natural rubber are given below:-

(In Tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption
1988-89	259,172	313,830
1989-90	297,300	434,840
1990-91	329,615	364,310

(b) The quantity of rubber imported by STC from various countries, is given below:-

(In Tonnes)

Country	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Malaysia	47,468	22,050	20,746
Thailand	3,770	4,499	10,953
Shri Lanka	125	—	—
	51,363	26,549	31,699

(Figures are being maintained on financial year basis)

(c) In order to increase rubber production in the non-traditional States, the following steps have been taken:-

(1) Granting financial and technical assistance under Rubber Plantation Development Scheme, as below:-

(i) Capital Subsidy at the rate of Rs.5,000/- per hectare.

(ii) Additional assistance for use of high quality polybagged plants at the rate of Rs.6/- per

plant subject to a maximum of Rs.2,700/- per hectare

(iii) Long term loan assistance to the extent of planting and maintenance upto maturity, from banks operating under NABARD's Agricultural Refinancing Scheme.

(iv) Three percent interest subsidy on such loans paid by the Rubber Board.

- (v) Free technical assistance at all stages of planting, maintenance and production.
- (2) Producing and distributing high yielding planting material/cultivators.
- (3) Rendering advisory, extension and training services.
- (4) Encouraging community processing and marketing among small holders.
- (5) Undertaking research on cultivation, production and processing of rubber.
- (6) Transfer proven technology to rubber growers extensive scale through Rubber Board's extension service machinery.
- (7) Expansion of area under rubber in non-traditional regions through special plantation development projects.

Projects Under DRDO

* 831. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the Defence Research and Development Organisation for various projects during the last three financial years and the actual expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the time over-run and cost over-run of the projects undertaken by DRDO during the above period indicating the earmarked outlay and time originally anticipated for completion of the projects;

(c) whether a major portion of the total outlay is spent on administrative overhead of the organisation; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to reduce such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) The financial allocation and actual expenditure during the last three financial years, is as under:-

(in Rs. Crore)

Year	Allocation (RE)	Actuals (Gross)
1988-89	622	587
1989-90	635	617
1990-91	701	700

(b) DRDO has undertaken about 320 projects during last three financial years. Out of these, 13 projects costing over rupees one crore and 34 other small projects have

estimated time over-run to the extent of 6 months to 24 months. The details are as under:-